



# National Plan for Environmental Management – NPEM for post-conflict Sudan

## Final Report



First workshop Friendship Hall 18- 20 July 06 Khartoum



Second workshop 31 Oct- 2 Nov 06 Raha Hotel Juba



Final Workshop 17 Feb 08 Friendship Hall - Khartoum

<b>Project Title</b>	National Plan for Environmental Management in post-conflict Sudan
<b>Award ID</b>	# 00014869
<b>National partners</b>	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (GoSS); Ministry of Environment and Physical Development (GoNU)
<b>International partners</b>	European Commission; Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project; United Nations Environment Programme
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Sudanese enterprises and the general population
<b>Project Duration</b>	September 2006 to May 2007
<b>Reporting Period</b>	September 2006 to May 2007
<b>Funds allocated for period (Euro)</b>	EC: 54,684 Euro (35%) NTEAP: Euro 42,386.4 (27%) UNEP: Euro 37,054 (23%) HCENR (GoNU): Euro 21,611 (15%)
	<b>Total (Euro)</b> Euro 155,735.4
<b>Unfunded budget</b>	Not applicable
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report about the creation of a “*National Plan for Environmental Management in post-conflict Sudan*” (NPAM), describes the achievements, challenges, and overall progress towards the establishment of a shared vision of environmentally manageable development in Sudan.

Building on the Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) the NPAM project aims at the diffusion of environmentally sustainable development throughout the country, through the promotion of capacity building actions and key investments.

The **main goals** of the NPAM project are:

- National forum to highlight, analyze and address national and regional priority issues.
- National plan defining measures and means necessary to management of said issues.

To achieve such objectives, the following **expected primary outputs** were devised:

1. Assessment and analysis of immediate environmental needs in Sudan.
2. Preparation and distribution of a draft National Plan for Environmental Management.

### Key developments

- ✓ Engagement with relevant line institutions:
  - Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources – GoNU;
  - Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism – GoSS.
- ✓ Establishment of advisory committee – GoNU, GoSS, donors UNEP and UNDP.
- ✓ Establishment of secretariat to carry out the following activities:
  - Organize 2 environmental assessment workshops – North and South;
  - Manage external expertise inputs as required;
  - Draft, finalize and present the NPEM.
- ✓ Organization of 2 environmental assessment workshops – North and South;
- ✓ Drafting and finalization of NPEM.

## **Key challenges**

- ❖ Funding delay slowing the NPEM presentation process.

## **Recommendations**

- To favor political consideration and formal political approval of NPEM:
  - => Support to enabling political climate;
  - => Public awareness.
- To favor application of NPEM:
  - => Strengthen Higher Council or Environment and Natural Resources (GoNU);
  - => Create equivalent structure in the GoSS;
  - => Support strategic investment in Sudan.

## **I. INTRODUCTION and PURPOSE**

The Sudanese environment is pressured by years of immediate human needs and global climatic changes. The situation requires careful consideration, and swift response.

At the same time, the needs and priorities of a vast nation, with immense potential, but also with large areas characterized by fragile socioeconomic systems, cannot be neglected.

GoNU and GoSS have recognized the priority need for sustainable economic development, based on sound environmental management, and endorsed the preparation of a National Plan for Environmental Management in post-conflict Sudan.

The idea has successively been developed by the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Development of the Government of National Unity (GONU), and by the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MEWCT) of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS).

Today, the NPEM project is also supported by the European Community (EC), the Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and UNDP.

Building on political arrangements codified in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) - that allows coordinated activities, in line with federal/confederate governance systems - the project aims at highlighting national and regional environmental issues, illustrating the shared vision of its stakeholders towards their resolution.

Successively, through the NPEM, the project wants to allow informed political decision-making, definition of priority actions, commitment, and structural interventions to promote sustainable development, across the country.

Finally, the goal is to address constructively and coherently the pressing challenges facing environment and development in Sudan.

## II. RESULTS and RESOURCES Framework

Through a multi-donor action, pooled resources were assigned to the achievement of the following outputs:

1. Assessment and analysis of immediate environmental needs in Sudan.
2. Preparation and distribution of a draft National Plan for Environmental Management.

Total contributions amount to Euro 85,364; shared as follows:

## III. PROGRESS REVIEW

Given the expected outputs, as listed above, progress can be described and analyzed as follows:

### III. a) Progress Report:

#### **Outcome 1 - Assessment and analysis of immediate environmental needs in Sudan.**

An advisory committee was established, to support the HCENR and the MEWCT and provide technical guidance to the process. The committee includes representatives of all stakeholders, governmental, international and academic.

Successively, a secretariat was also created, to implement required project's activities, namely: production of research papers to support prioritization of issues; organization of national environmental assessment workshops; drafting, finalization and presentation of NPEM.

Following commissioning and production of environmental analysis papers by national and international experts, to help mapping the status of environment situation in the country, two workshops were organized, for North and South Sudan respectively:

1. The first national workshop took place between the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2006, in Khartoum. It brought together experts from the federal and state governments, civil society, and development partners. Participants discussed major environmental issues and provided broad recommendations for addressing the identified issues. UNEP fully sponsored the workshop, including venue and catering for three days, consultants and participants' travel and accommodation, and documents production.
2. The second, correlated, national workshop took place in Juba, South Sudan – October 31<sup>st</sup> to November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2006. GoSS graciously hosted the workshop, pending clearance of funding arrangements between the EC and UNDP.

#### **Output 2: Preparation and distribution of a draft National Plan for Environmental Management.**

On the basis of the two workshops' outcomes, the project secretariat formulated the NPEM.

The plan is presently structured to address priorities common to North and South Sudan. These priorities are further translated into action plans and programs. The plan recommends enhancement of the HCENR and creation of a similar Council/Authority in South Sudan. Moreover, the NPEM suggest an investment plan in capacity building, prerequisite to implementation. The draft will be presented in a third workshop, scheduled for July 8<sup>th</sup> 2007.

### **III. b) Challenges and Opportunities**

Having reached its first output, the project now faces a decisive moment in the finalization of its second output. The final workshop will bring together all relevant stakeholders, and they are expected to revise the draft NPEM, and to produce a solid set of rules, proceedings and measures. The document will then be submitted to the Council of Ministers and other legislative bodies, for endorsement.

The main challenges facing institution building projects in post-crisis environments are linked to the following factors:

- ❖ Political commitment of National leadership;
- ❖ Public awareness;
- ❖ Availability of financial resources for:
  - Capacity building of National management;
  - Pilot activities and investment with the multiple purposes of providing on the job training to management, testing institutional structures, and creating positive momentum.

The factors above are all vital to properly implement the National Plan for Environmental Management. Namely, there is a need to:

- Reform the HCENR and create a similar Council/Authority in Southern Sudan;
- Create and stimulate public awareness;
- Provide capacity building of present and future employees and managers;
- Mobilize strategic resources.

The window of opportunity is open. With the agreement of political leaders, and the strategic support of relevant stakeholders, there is a chance to conceive and implement significant interventions in the socioeconomic and environmental texture of Sudan, contributing to its overall human development.

### **III. c) Lessons learned**

The success of any project depends to a great extent on resources: commitment and funding. Unexpected delays, or loss of commitment and backing, eventually impact project execution.

### **III. d) Monitoring and Evaluation**

Due to its nature, the NPAM project is easily monitored and evaluated. Activities carried out can be verified. Workshops leave a clear financial trace, and the research papers, meetings minutes and final statements are all available upon request.

### **III. e) Partnerships:**

A national plan of such magnitude cannot be achieved without firm and effective partnerships, reaching into line ministries of GoNU and GoSS, international and intergovernmental institutions, academia, NGOs and CBOs. Strengthening and expanding existing partnerships will be vital to progress of the NPEM.

### **III. f) Sustainability**

Depending on its quality and perceived viability, once endorsed the National Plan for Environmental Management will be a guiding principle for sustainable growth in Sudan. As stated in the challenges and opportunities paragraph, there are necessary steps to take to ensure sustainability. These include several levels of commitment, and resources both financial and human.

## **IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN**

Not applicable.

## **V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION**

Within the framework of implementation described above, contributions from project partners were employed as described in the attached standard financial report.

### **ACRONYMS**

<b>CBOs :</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CPA:</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>EC:</b>	European Community
<b>GONU:</b>	Government of National Unity
<b>GOSS:</b>	Government of South Sudan
<b>HCENR:</b>	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
<b>MEWCT:</b>	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism of the Government of Southern Sudan
<b>NGOs:</b>	Non-Governmental organizations
<b>NPEM:</b>	National Plan for Environmental Management
<b>NTEAP:</b>	Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project
<b>UNDP:</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP:</b>	United Nations Environment Programme.